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PRICE FIVE CENTS { Now York

GERMANS AGAIN BEGIN PUSH TOWARD PARIS: DRIVE FRENCH BACK SOUTH OF THE OISE; FORCE TO UTMOST, WILSON'S REPLY TO FOE

LIBERTY TOTAL CHALLENGE OF \$100,000,000 ON GERMANY MET FIRST DAY HERE

New York Stirred With Pa-Great Baltimore Audience triotic Meetings. Parades. Flags and Music.

WHOLE CITY IS AROUSED NATION, STANDS UNITED we are called upon to give and to do, though

zens Join In Enthusiastic Rallies for War Loan.

Father Knickerbocker unbuckled his mey be't yesterday and gave the third berty Loan a tremendous shove toand its three billion dollar goal by phecribing to more than one hundred dillion dellars worth of Government The official total for the day as \$74,000,000. This is exactly the count of the bonds taken at the Fedral Reserve Bank.

Approximately \$9,000,000 more in sheeriptions which were not received at e bank were announced. About \$30,-00.006 in additional subscriptions, many f which passed through the Federal Heserve Bank and therefore are dupliations, were announced. So that New York's total subscription for the first day of the drive to finance the war sgainst the Germans easily amounted to more than \$100,000,000.

Bonds which were sold at booths and of these salesmen will not be received until the first of next week. Official ales of \$74,000,000 of Liberty bonds

is the fact that Americans must back the boys over there been so force-lly presented. Old Glory was the synote. The flug flew from thousands staffs, it was displayed in windows, was carried by marchers and raised public buildings.

Parades were held on half a dozen heral streets, mass meetings sprang here and there over the entire city. oldiers and sailors and their bands telned enliven the day, war slogans rang verywhere and war paintings, ented to quicken enthusiasm in Liberty londs, were unveiled. In fact every valiable space out of doors carried an ppeal to Americans to beat the Ger

New Yorkers responded with a wholeearted enthusiasm which astonished ork's quota of the three billion dollar

the first day's work," said Gov. Benja-thin Strong of the Federal Reserve lank and in general charge of the drive this district, "but we cannot rest is we have far exceeded our quota of 500,000,000. We must make it at least

Big Subscriptions Start Drive.

Sefore the day was an hour old subthitions began to roll into the Federal itserve Bank. The city's big banks. ompanies and insurance companies The Bankers Trust Comlazed the trail and topped the first subscriptions with an order for

on Exchange Bank third with a sub-the stage, the fires within them burning ription of \$15,547,600 and the Metro-siption of \$15,547,600 and the Metro-siowly as the President spoke. Trust Company fourth with an ent's 41 per cent. securities. These addition to its own subscription.

The life insurance companies were not a behind the banks in ordering their ottas. The New York Life Insurance meany subscribed for \$11,500,000, the futual Life Insurance Company entered is subscription for \$19,500,000 and the letropolitan Life Insurance Company and \$2,000,000 worth.

tither big subscriptions of the day ere those of the Manufacturers Trust mpany of \$3,000,000, the Guaranty Company of \$3,220,000 and the pany for \$2,500,000.

honor of buying the first Liberty of the third issue rests between an a chieftain and an office boy. en 12 o'clock struck vesterday mornted the first meeting during the loan

Indian Chief Buys Bond.

Manabozho, a full blooded Mohawk chief, in war paint and feathers. unded the speakers' truck and asked upon No. 1 was given to him in ex-

the for \$100, while the crowd energy is Indian's patriotism.

When L. F. Saller, cashler of the detail teserve Bank, swung his winger for business yesterday morage he found Agron Weil of 706 East this street, an office boy, 17 years old.

want the first Liberty bond," said (Continued on Eleventh Page.)

BY PRESIDENT

Cheers His Promise of War to Victory.

Bankers, Merchants and Citi- Enemy Made Peace Not Acceptable to America. He Declares.

> Special Despatch to Tax St. where he was nominated in 1912 Woodrow Wilson, as the war President of the United States, to-night accepted Germany's challenge to end the war by

The force we shall use, the President said, will be "the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust."

throng that jammed the Fifth Regiment Armory, spoke less than 2,000 words, but every word had weight and signifiunchecked enthusiasm of his auditors. They stood and cheered when he said phasis:

phass:
"I accept the challenge I know that
you accept it. All the world shall know
you accept it. It shall appear in the
utter sacrifice and self-forgetfulness at the mass meetings held during the with which we shall give all that we love day are not included in this total, because a complete report of the activities world and make it fit for free men like

Promise of Victory.

caterday compare with \$10,168,550 dis-

force and force alone shall decide conceives it shall determine the des-tinies of mankind.

"There is therefore but one response possible from us-Force force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous force which shall make right the law of the world, and cast every

Cheap Triumph in Russia.

"They (the Germans) are enjoying in Russia a cheap triumph." was another expression which evoked approval. When the President, speaking with slow emphasis, concluded with his refer-ence to "Force, force to the utmost" the crowd, in which mingled many soldiers and sailors, stood and shouted their an

was willing at any time to listen to was taken.
We are tremendously satisfied with notice that there is to be no German made peace dictated by the militar blage to cheers again.

President Wilson spoke in a picturesque setting.
In the armory an "Over There' basaar was under way. The convention hall represented an improvised battle-field with miniature trenches. Trophics from the European battlefields, including German guns and helmets, were about the wide spaces. The walls were cov ered with enlistment lithographs and the

tall celling was painted to represent a starlit sky, with panoramic paintings of Back of the President stood a huge Goddees of Liberty, done in plaster of paris and upholding an urn in which

The long steps leading to the platform were lined with soldiers and bluejackets. the men in khaki standing at attention to the right of the President and the fackies to the left. The Marine Band "We have had the man of the world

(Continued on Fift's Page.)

"Sun" Tobacco Fund Is Up Another Notch

YESTERDAY'S returns carried THE SUN Tobacco Fund yet another rung nearer the quarter million top. Guests of the Laurel in the Pines, Lakewood, N. J., sent \$540, a splendid contribution. A collection from an "Over the Top" audience, and the sale of Sergeant Arthur Guy Empey's books on two nights brought \$251.41.

These are just a few of several Look them all over on page 1, Section 2, where also will be found mention of many future attractions which will increase the smoke supply for our brave

WARNING! THE SUN TO-BACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

Text of President Wilson's Speech

The President's speech in full was as follows: FELLOW CITIZENS: This is the anniversary of our acceptance of Germany's challenge to fight for our right to live and be free, and for the sacred rights of freemen everywhere. The nation is awake. There is no need to call to it. We know what the war must cost, our utmost sacrifice the lives of our fittest men, and if need be, all that we possess. The loan we are met to discuss is one of the least parts of what in itself imperative. The people of the whole country are alive to the necessity of it, and are ready to lend to the utmost, even where it involves a sharp skimping and daily sacrifice to lend out of meagre earnings. They will look with reprobation and contempt upon those who can and will not, upon those who demand a higher rate of interest, upon those who think BALTIMORE, April 6,-in the half of it as a mere commercial transaction. I have not come, therefore, to urge the loan. I have come only to give you, if I can, a more vivid conception of what it is for.

Reasons for War Laid Bare.

The reasons for this great war, the reason why it had to come, the need to fight it through and the issues that hang upon its outcome are more clearly disclosed now than ever before, The President, cheered by a great It is easy to see just what this particular loan means because the cause we are fighting for stands more sharply revealed than at any previous crisis of the momentous struggle. The man who knows least can now see plainly how the cause of Justice stands and what is the imperishable thing he is asked to invest in. Men in America may be more sure than they ever were before that the cause is their own, and that if it should be lost their own great nation's place and mission in the world would be lost

I call you to witness, my fellow countrymen, that at no stage of this terrible business have I judged the purposes of Germany intemperately. I should be asbamed in the presence of affairs losed of during the first day's drive of low countrymen, everything that we so grave, so fraught with the destinies of manhene second loan.

Patriotism Pervades City.

The day was one of patriotism in The day was one of patriotism in of those who flout and misprize what New York. Probably at no other time we honor and hold dear, would be judged. I have sought to learn the during the entire year that the United . "Germany has once more said that objects Germany has in this war from the mouths force and force alone shall decide whether justice and peace shall reign of her own spokesmen, and to deal as frankly in the affairs of men; whether right as with them as I wished them to deal with me. America conceives it or dominion as she I have laid bare our own ideals, our own purposes, without reserve or doubtful phrase, and have asked them to say as plainty w

America Will Be Just.

We have ourselves proposed no injustice, no aggression. We are ready, whenever the final reckoning is made, to be just to the German people, deal fairly with the German Power, as with all others. There can be no difference between peoples in the final judgment, if it is indeed to be a righteous judgment. To propose anything but justice, evenhanded and dispassionare justice, to Germany at any time, whatever the outcome of the war, would be to renounce

and dishonor our own cause. For we ask nothing that we are not willing to accord.

It has been with this thought that I have sought to learn from those who spoke for Germany whether it was justice or dominion and the execution of their own will upon the other nations of the world that the German leaders were seeking. They have answered, answered unmistakable terms. They have avowed that it was not justice, but dominion and the unhindered execution of their own will.

Germany Is Ruled by Sword.

The avowal has not come from Germany's statesmen. It has come from her military leaders, who are her real rulers. Her statesmen have said that they wished peace, and were ready to discuss its terms whenever their opponents were willing to sit down at the confercuce table with them. Her present Chancellor has said-in indefinite and uncertain terms, indeed, and in phrases that often seem to deny their own meaning, but with as much plainness as he thought prudent-that he believed that peace should be based upon the principles which we had declared would be our own in the final settlement. At Brest-Litovsk her civilian delegates spoke in similar terms; professed their desire to couclude a fair peace and accord to the peoples with whose fortunes they were dealing the right to choose their own allegiances. But action accompanied and followed the profession. Their military masters, the men who act for Germany and exhibit her purpose in execution. proclaimed a very different conclusion. We cannot mistake what they have done-in Russia, in Finland, in the Ukraine, in Rumania. The real test of their justice and fair play has come. From this we may judge the rest. They are enjoying in Russia a cheap triumph in which no brave or gallant nation can long take pride. A great people, helpless by their own act, lies to the time at their mercy. Their fair prof ssions are forgotten. They nowhere set up justice, but everywhere impose their power and exploit everything for their own use and aggrandizement .- and the peoples of conquered provinces are invited to be free under their

Germans Would Enslave East.

Are we not justified in believing that they would do the same things at their western front if they were not there face to face with armies whom even their countless divisions cannot overcome? If when they have felt their check to be final, they should propose favorable and stable terms with regard to Belgium and France and Italy, could they blame us if we concluded that they did so only to assure themselves of a free hand in Russia and the East? Their purpose is undoubtedly to make all

the Slavic peoples, all the free and ambitions nations of the Baltic peninsula, all the lands that Turkey has dominated and misruled, subject to their will and ambition and build upon that dominion an empire of force upon which they fancy that they can then erect an empire of gain and commercial Supremacy-an empire as hostile to the Americas as to the Europe which it will overawe-an empire which will

ultimately master Persia, India and the peoples of the Far East. In such a programme our ideals, the ideals of justice and humanity and liberty, the principle of the free self-determination of nations upon which all the modern world insists can play no part. They are rejected for the ideals of power, for the principle that the Usual Lavish Disposition of Fere and Noyon Came as strong must rule the weak, that trade must follow the flag, whether those to whom it is taken welcome it or not, that the peoples of the world are to be made subject to the patronage and overlordship of those who have the power to LOCAL BLOWS DEFINITE

Fight for Mastery of World.

and all who care or dare to stand with her must arm and prepare themselves to contest the mastery of the world, a mastery in which the rights of common men, the fights of women and of all who are weak, must for the time being be trodden underfoot and disregarded and the old, age long struggle for freedom and right begin again at its beginning. Everything that America has lived for and loved and grown great to vindicate and bring to a glorious realization will have fallen in utter ruln and the gates of mercy once more pitilessly shut upon mankind!

The thing is preposterous and impossible; losses inflicted. and yet is not that what the whole course and action of the German armies has meant wherever they have moved? I do not wish, even in this moment of utter distilusionment, to judge barshly or unrighteensly. I judge only what the Gerese fixed on Amicus. Yesterday the tiring to prepared positions. man arms have accomplished with unpitying Crown Prince's army struck hard across thoroughness throughout every fair region they the network of rivers below the Somme.

What then are we to do? For myself I am ready, ready still, ready even now, to discuss a fair and just and honest peace any time that it is sincerely purposed—a peac in which the strong and the weak shall fare slike. But the answer, when I proposed such a pence, came fagration like that of a fortnight ago, from the German commanders in Russia, and I the intention of the enemy is no less secaunot mistake the meaning of the answer.

America Accepts Challenge

I accept the challenge. I know that you I accept the challenge. I know that you ro-day's balancing push out of the Ataccept it. It shall appear in the utter sacrifice similar progress. and self-forgetfulness with which we shall give shortly after daybreak the Germans all that we love and all that we have to redeem were seen massing in great strangth the world and make it fit for free men like, along the ratiway south of Albert Our. ourselves to live in. This now is the meaning ourselves to live in. This now is the meaning of all that we do. Leb everything that we say, my fellow countrymen, everything that we hence forth plan and accomplish, ring frue to this response till the majesty and might of our contesponse till the majesty and might of our contesponse till the thought and utterly prize what we honor and hold dear. Germany has once more said that force, and force alone, shall decide whether justice and peace shall reign in the affairs of men, whether right as America conceives it or dominion as she contained to the conceives it or dominion as she contained to the contain defeat the force of those who float and miskind. There is therefore but one response possible from us: Force, force to the utmost. force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world and cast every selfish dominion

Warning of This Action

Was Given.

By the Associated Press

Moscow, April 6 .- The British, as

well as the Japanese, landed forces at

Vladivostok yesterday. The local au-

thorities had no warning of this action.

nese at Vladivestok, the Council of Peo-

resistance to an enemy incursion into

By the Amociated Press

HARBIN, Manchurla, March 30 rde

and Manchuria. In Harbin there has

been wholesale looting in the business district. The Chinese police, however,

have succeeded in suppressing the loot

In reference to the landing of Japa-

CANNON AGAIN TAKE BIG TOLL OF MASSED FOE USES 20 DIVISIONS

Troops Made by Germans in New Drive.

That programme once carried out America Four Divisions Sacrificed on Battle Front Barely Six Miles Long.

> Special Cable Despatch to Tan Sch. Copyright, 1915; all rights reserved. in its article on the fighting on the western front to-day describes the renewed efforts of the Katser's forces to break through the silled lines and copture divisions, the Germans to-day sud-Amiens through the lavish employment of troops and without heed to the terrible

By PERCIVAL PRIBLIPS.

BESTIER ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, April 5 (delayed) .- The German Emperor is giving battle again, his Olse, and at Barisis, the French re-To-day another army is trying to drive tween Mesuil and Monchel, near the a wedge from Albert to Ancre into the tip of the salient, falled completely, British front. Further north we are meeting an actack in the trench ridden region of Hebpterne, Ayette and Thosa. These are definite local blows. At- French lines. There was also very though they may not blaze into a con- heavy artillery fighting on both sides rous nor is his effort less determined. didier. Yesterday's gains on the south extended the German line in a pronounced salient.

was retaken by us three days ago in a rivulet, the point where the Germans

Weather Against Germans.

The weather is against the aggressor. A heavy white mist hangs over the val-leys, refidering observation impossible by balloon. Airplanes darting about this morning had to drop very low to see anything of the conflict. Yesterday's French retired to new positions preheavy white mist hangs over the valheavy fighting was directed against both the British and the French armies along a wide front southward from the valley thear Amigny wars nevertaged. the Somme. It was intended to throw forward picked divisions placed there to apture the ancient capital of Picardy. The Prussian Guards and the Brandenburgers, some of them under the per-sonal command of Frince Eitel Fried-tich, who holds a place of honor on the German efforts to the north of Montdi-left of the Emperor's battle front. Their dier. Between Thannes and Grivenes a Moscow Announces That No

> rivers found the enemy well held. His French army. the western bulge of his line between the western bulge of his line between the western bulge of his line between the Montdidier and Andens, but between the line and Somme, where the greater part of our work lay, his advance, after twelve hours of continuous fighting, was little more than a mile at most. The attack was launched soon after 7 o'clock in the morning and in a heavy mist which interfered with observation by his airmen. His artiflery preparation falled to reduce our de
> On both ends of the line, at Themes.

We know that he has had great diffeulty building up a strong artillery preparation for the next phase of the battle. The infantry, however, in con-

caught in Fire Waves.

ers. Many Bolshevik agents are arrivcellent command of the undulating for another day followed closely, and meadows over which the majority of the further behind came horse drawn wagors meadows over which the majority of the German troops had to advance along both sides of the railway. It contained patches of woodland, where our nachine guiners were posted in great municipated at the various objectives. One of these

Continued on Second , age

Massed Attacks Aimed to Reach Amiens Are Checked by Allies.

New Attack Between La. a Big Surprise.

FRENCH IN NEW POSITION

North of Montdidier They Hold Back Assault by Four Times Their Number.

Lovoox. April 6 .- Having failed in their attempt to break through on London, April 6 -The Daily Express Ayette and the Somme, a front of about twenty miles, although they are known to have used at least ten denly shifted their attack to a new part of the French front, east of Noyon, and after tremendous fighting succeeded in gaining a focting at Abbecourt, on the south bank of the

Another attack by the Germans be German dead were left before the of the Avre River, north of Mont-

It was comparatively a the British front. Field Marshal Hau; reports this evening that infantry ac-tion was confined to local attacks near Aveluy wood, north of Albert, which moulted in no change of position

tierman Losses Are Enormous.

man attacks extended on the north to resumed the main German force would be exerted at a new part of the front, probably east of Noyon. That they made only a slight gain there to-

Strongly Held by French.

left of the Emperor's battle front. Their dier. Between Thennes and Grivesnes a presence in itself is proof enough that few French divisions faced and held back the eyes of the higher command are nearly four times their number of section of the lighter than the command are nearly four times their number of sections. fixed upon this region.

The end of the day's battle of the clated Press correspondent with the

preparation failed to reduce our de-fences to the plastic state intended. Shelling was heavier than heretofore, were encounters, in which the French showing that additional heavy gurs had been brought forward. But the hom-been brought forward. But the hom-bardment fell short of the desire of the bardment fell short of the desire of the desired the most service of the specially kept the barrier intact bardment fell short of the desire of the desired against furious assaults. A division of the German Guard suffered especially enemy guinners. Rain and mud seriously heavy losses. Among the attacking On both ends of the line, at Thennes hampered the movement of the German troops were seven entirely fresh divisions.

Enemy Literally Mowed Down.

French attillery, mustly field guns, battle. The included siderable strength, some fourteen the siderable strength, some fourteen the man divisions, attacked between the Somme and Montdidier Included were three divisions of guards. They were three divisions of guards. They were fired at them until their supplies of ammunition were exhausted.

Delsoners affire that the German commanies

Prisoners affirm that the German losses were terrible. Many companies were reduced to below fifty men. The The near poured on of Lamotte.

Marceleave and ignaneourt behind the shallow German trenches between the two rivers and were caught instantly by our first fire waves. On the right they for two days and two water bottles, first staggered, then broke. We had expected to leave the two days and two water bottles.

The Associated Press corresponded The Amiens-Roye read shifts this but- with the British along says the German meantry continued its mass attacks just

SECOND DRAFT CALLS 150,000; BRITISH FORCES **MOBILIZATION APRIL 26**

New York State's Quota to Be 10,171-Estimate of 800,000 Men May Be Exceeded in Total of New National Army.

American Squadron Employed With Navy Also Uses the Liberty Motor.

SEEK U-BOATS

BOMBING AEROS

American bombing scaplanes operated men instead of the expected 90,000, were by American aviators has begun opera- sent out to-day by the War Department tions in the war zone against German to the Adjutant-Generals of all States submarines, according to officials of the The men are to report at the training the Navy Department, who are daily expect- camps during the five days beginning factions to the left. The sarried and after the President's ling reports of the first submarine suns. April 26. The quota of New 10ra state speech, the entire assemblage standing by an American sirman. The Americans is 10,171.

ALBANT, April 6.—The Adjutant-Genblitch and at the same time orders as the are acting under the British Admiralty Surprise was occasioned here by the control of the selection of the sele ing reports of the first submarine sunk April 26. The quota of New York State

number will increase progressively. work are equipped with special photographic devices permitting photographs to be taken at the exact time that the bomb explodes on the submarine. This photograph must be turned in to the British Admiralty as proof that the sub-marine actually has been sunk. Unless this evidence is submitted reports that

as great numbers as possible, ar as the reasons for the heavy i over the first estimate of 90,000.

The number of men called fro U-boats have been sunk will not be of the forty-eight States follows

It is said by men in the American Alabama navy that the new Liberty motor has shown excellent results in scaplanes and bombing planes. At a recent test seaplanes which apparently were so heavy that they could not properly operate un-der certain types of foreign motors were equipped with the Liberty motor and at demonstrated their ability to meet

PARIS BOMBARDED ANEW.

Wound Three Persons.

German Long Range Shells Marriand Paris, April 6 .- The bombardment of Paris by long range German guns was Missouri resumed at 11:40 o'clock this morning Montana and continued throughout the day.

Three persons were wounded.

Special Despatch to Tax St S. . Army will number not less than 1,500,000 Washington, April 6. — Mobilization probably will be called in contingents of the Washington, April 6. — A squadron of new National Army, calling for 150,000 amonths, and will include all of the eligi-

and are following the strict regulations number of men called for mobilization tive draft list to be entrained to the called for the strict regulations number of men called for mobilization tive draft list to be entrained to the call for the strict regulations were that not more various cantonments of the National chines now being operated by Americans than 90,000 would be included in the Army in the five days beginning April is kept secret, but it is stated that the first contingent, although the second 25. umber will increase progressively.

army ultimately might exceed the basic will be sent to Camp Uplon from New layed).—Disorder is increasing in Statistical and the Hudson beria, and the Bolsheviki are using every the military programme generally, however, and the decision of the Adminis-tration to rush troops and war supplies to France with all possible speed and in as great numbers as possible, are given

gnt States follows

5.301 Nebraska

470 Nevada

5.35 New Hampshire

4.382 New Hampshire

4.383 New Jersey

10.3 New Mexico

2.759 New York

241 North Dakota

5.350 Ohio

6.365 Oklahoma

645 Oregon

8.401 Pennsylvanis

5.802 Rhode Island

8.412 Bouth Dakota

1.813 Bouth Dakota

1.813 Bouth Dakota

1.813 South Pakota

1.813 Tennesase

4.345 Texas

919 Utah

1.122 Vermont

The number of men called from each

signed to Camp Devens. Of the 648 negroes called 543 will go to Camp Upton and the others to Camp Devens DR. MUCK STARTS FOR
FORT OGLETHORPE

Symphony Conductor to Be Interned There.

Interned There.

In place Houses and business buildings of under heavy guard.

esterday 240 Belgian soldiers arrived from Russia, where they fought for two years, on their way to the French front, Although the Bolshevik Premier, Nikolai Lenine, had given them written authority to make the trip, they were held up by Bolsheviki at Omsk and even not nermitted to proceed until they

ibles in Class A and many in Class B.

NEW YORKERS CALLED.

7.037 Men of New Draft Will Go

Of this number 6,494 white soldiers

Missouri 1.65 Wroming 25 taken from the East Cambridge jail to the Russian commander, to put a force were sacrificed without stint Montana 1.50 taken from the East Cambridge jail to the Russian commander, to put a force were sacrificed without stint for Activity in military circles here leads longings and to say good-by to his work on the Chinese Eastern Railway, a branch of the Trans-Siberian system.

Continued on Second.

York, Long Island and the Hudson Britan (1997) and Including River counties up to and including effort to overthrow Gen. Pleshkoff, whom Dutchess, and 2,648 from other parts of Lieut-Gen. Horvath, military continues the State will be sent to Camp Dix, in mander at Herbin, recently appointed cluding 638 who, under conditions hith-chief of the Russian forces in Siberia

Boston, Mass, April 6.—Dr. Karl, Muck, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra up to the time of his arrest two weeks ago as an enemy allen, started to-day in the custody of Federal Deputy Marshals for Fort Ogiethorpe, Ga., where he will be indeed a sum of tened, Before leaving the city Dr. Muck was taken from the East Cambridge iail to the Russian commander, to put a force